

(180)

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

PUNJAB, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDE,

AND THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES,

From the 16th to the 24th of March, 1868.

THE *Nussaum Jounpore*, of the 18th of February, does not require particular notice.

The *Nujm-ool Ukbar*, of the 19th of February, publishes the following concerning the Educational Department:—"It is said that of late many complaints are rife in the Educational Department, and without doubt the village schools are making very slow progress; although for their improvement much money has been expended, still in this respect even there were complaints of small pay among the officers, which were listened to; and the present Inspector of Education has worked such promotion in the different grades, that it appears difficult to understand how the schools will continue; because, in the coming year, the estimates for twelve months will be found to have been exhausted in six! The pay of masters who were in receipt of Rs. 5 a month, has been increased to Rs. 10, but their worth and merit remains the same as it was on Rs. 5 per month." The Editor is of opinion that the amount of good such increase of pay ought to have worked, has not been effected; and he thinks that when the pay of teachers is increased to double the amount, it would be better bestowed upon men of greater ability and talent. But, he adds:—"In

future this increase will show greater results, because better men will now fill the vacancies that occur," &c. The writer concludes by suggesting that a committee of *Reahces* ought to be consulted in the selection of teachers, as they well know what merits the teachers possess, and can furnish men fitted for such posts; and he thinks, if this rule be established, many of the causes of complaint will be no longer in existence.

The *Moofeed-ool-Anam*, of the 20th of February, refers to a statement in the *Oude Ukbar*, to the effect that Janab Rao Jee *Sahib*, of Bhurtpore, had written to the Governor-General for permission to reside at Bindrabun, as the air and water of Bhurtpore did not agree with him, while that of Bindrabun did; and that his pension might be paid to him at the latter place. The writer proceeds to say:—"The letter of the 'Rao Jee' has been sent to the Bhurtpore Committee, five of whom (the Sirdars) have stated that it will not be advisable to allow the 'Rao Jee' to remain at Bindrabun permanently, but that there was no objection to his going there for a couple of months or so. The *Sahib* gave him notice to this effect, but he has rejected it, and for some reason unknown, he still wishes to leave Bhurtpore."

The *Adebe Hind*, of the 1st of February, publishes a good deal of what has already appeared in other journals concerning affairs in Central Asia. The writer, who quotes some Punjab paper, says that the Russian force which is now coming is for the purpose of punishing the Sirdars of Oovergunge; and afterwards, passing through the northern boundary of Persia, it will go on to Herat, and aid Ameer Shere Ali Khan, and that in the spring the war will commence. Just now the Russians are sending their forces towards the south. The camp of Shere Ali Khan is at Rooee, and that of Abdool Rhyman Khan has not gone beyond Bameean. "We are sure that after a good fight in the approaching spring, the case will be settled."

Under the heading "Delhi," it is said that some of the inhabitants of the city, "although they have no apparent means of livelihood, live in ease and plenty. The reason of this is that in the day they go the rounds of the city, and in the evening work by plundering where they please; two or three times, too, they have had a peep into the jail. In the day-time they cut some pockets, and run off with bundles; also breaking locks, and plundering shopkeepers' goods. If seized, they eat the jail bread; if they escape, they sell their plunder, and gain pleasure at the gambling-house; notwithstanding that the Deputy Commissioner has given warning that such offences will be punished with seven years' imprisonment."

The *Kok-i-Noor*, of the 22nd of February, quotes the *Hindoo Patriot*, in the case of some youth, said to have been forced into Christianity by a "Mr. *Fee fee* (*sic*) although the father of the convert had remonstrated, and urged the minority of the boy, as one reason why it should not be done," &c., &c.

Under the heading "Russia," the following appears:—
"By the great power given to Yacoob Khan, Sirdar of Yarkund, the Russians have become more envious, and have enticed the Khan of Kokan to fight. If the Khan does so without the aid of Russia, he will certainly be defeated, but if the Russians assist him, Yacoob Khan cannot face him, and the country will fall to the Russians. If the English *Sirkar* assist the Sirdar Yacoob Khan, it is probable he will be freed from the claws of the Russians; and in Kashgurb, Yarkund, and Khotan, English trade will flourish." The Editor, referring to this, thinks that Sir J. Lawrence will not interfere in this matter; as he did not do so in the affairs of Affghanistan, he will not care for the threatened danger of their advance on Hind.

The *Naiya Rajistan*, of the 14th of February, does not contain anything requiring particular notice.

The *Punjabee Ukbār*, of the 21st of February, after extracts from other papers, notices the "Diary of Queen Victoria," in favorable terms. The Editor remarks, that "although the work is not a very good one, still it is interesting; and in it Her Majesty lays no claim to talent, but writes of that time when she had not ascended the throne. The account of her marriage with Prince Albert is in it. Her writing is free from extravagance and ceremony, and is remarkable for its simple style. By the perusal of it one is impressed with an idea of the writer's great love for her husband and children. In her style of writing, it will be observed that the Queen has not written in accordance with her rank and dignity, but as a private character she has told her tale. In short, this book is a proof that a woman of such high rank in England gives an account of her own private life to her subjects, in order that they may follow her good example."

The *Kaleid Ummed*, of the 22nd of February, reports that Captain Binbridge (Bainbridge?) commanding the *rissalla* of mule cavalry, when he was about leaving Rawul Pindee, "tied up two police constables with ropes, and beat them; for which act a summons has been issued against the Captain *Sahib*, but he had marched for Abyssinia."

The *Rahnoomai Punjab*, of the 21st of February, after extracts from other papers, remarks that Major Armstrong, Deputy Commissioner of Umritsur, has made very good arrangements; among other things, it is said that "all who could not produce certificates of good character were turned out of the Courts. Further, it is said that this officer goes the rounds of the city, hears all the complaints of the poor and distressed, and deals justly with them. All are grateful to him, and his praise is sounded throughout the city; they say, that in goodness, he is equal to Major Mercer, of Seal-kote. &c., &c. Some jokers say that all majors are good and kind." The Editor says, that in this instance the joke is true,

“ as in Sealkote, both Major Mercer and Major Norgate, Joint Magistrate, are, in regard to the rights of the people, like the ‘ Noshervan’ of the time.”

The *Rohileund Ukbar*, of the 22nd of February, extracts from other papers, and publishes a good deal that has already appeared ; after which a rumour is given to the effect that in Ulwur, Ummoo Jan, and Mahomed Ta Fazl Mahomed Inam-oola, are, by the sanction of the English Government, and in accordance with the request of the Chief of Ulwur, to be appointed *Mookhtear Reasuts* (Ministers of the State).

The *Khair-khwah Punjab*, of the 24th of February, the *Mujm-ool Bharain*, of the 20th, and the *Naiya Rajistan*, of the 21st, do not require special notice.

The *Sholatoor*, of the 25th of February, after extracts from other papers, publishes the following :—“ A friend writes from Goorgaon, that now-a-days the bribe market is very dull ; because Mr. Elliot, *Sahib*, on his arrival, warned all the office people that they must give up receiving bribes, and on no account were they to receive anything, otherwise he would punish both parties severely ; from that day the whole of the *amla* (office people) have been in a state of alarm ; and from this very feeling of fear, some of the well fed and fat ones sent in their resignations, but the *Sahib* did not accept them.” Allusion is made to a plan adopted by the Chief of Mysore, to gain a name with the public in general. It is said that he “ inserted a proclamation (or advertisement) in all the English and Native papers, and when he was called upon to pay for the papers he would not do so ; the result is, that news-writers made complaints against him in a humble and hidden way, but when, at length, some time had elapsed, they complained more openly.” The Editor of the *Sholatoor* is of opinion that the fault lies with the *karindas* (the chief agents) ; and that the Editors ought to appeal to the *Dewanee Attawlat*,

and by the justice of the first Government, obtain their rights. "By this move, the cotton will be removed from the ears of the *karindas*, and the chief will obtain an insight into their carelessness."

The *Sadik-ool Ukbar*, of the 22nd of February, does not contain anything requiring particular attention.

The *Nujm-ool Ukbar*, of the 26th of February, publishes old news relating to Burmah and its king, extracted from English newspapers.

The *Rafa Khaliack*, of the 15th of February, after much that has already appeared, remarks that "the Governor-General of Hind, in order to establish good rules and regulations for the benefit of the public in general, abolishes bad customs, and introduces good and new laws. Enough, then, he who shows good in his work is promoted; and for this reason alone, great and small are grateful to him."

The *Allygurh Institute*, of the 28th of February, continues the article in English and Oordoo, "On the absence of the element of Muscular Christianity in the present system of Native Education," "Occasional Notes," &c., &c., and concludes with extracts from English journals.

The *Oordoo Delhi Gazette*, of the 29th of February, mentions that the Maharajah of Kishengurh, whose territory is close to Ajmere, has represented to the Governor-General that the railway line about to be run through his country will entail great loss to him, &c., &c. "To favor the Rajah," adds the writer, "application was made to England in the matter; and now it is stated that the *Wuzeer Azim* has sanctioned Rs. 20,000 to be paid to the Rajah, as compensation for his losses."

The *Malwa Ukbar*, of the 19th of February, notices the birth of a son to the house of Bhurtpore, and the rejoicings

consequent upon the happy event. Among other things arranged to mark the event, all prisoners who had two months still to remain in jail, had been ordered to be released, &c., &c.

The *Ukbar Alum*, of the 20th of March, publishes an article headed "Civil Service," in which the writer, while praising the Government arrangements in regard to appointing officers to the different Departments, civil and military, expresses his opinion that if native military officers, such as *Rissaldars*, *Subadars*, *Jemadars*, &c., were employed as *Tehseeldars*, Deputy Collectors, *Serishtadars*, and in other civil appointments, as the English military officers are employed in higher civil appointments, it would be a good arrangement. The writer argues that the Hindoostanee officers are more in number, and that by employing them in civil work many advantages might be gained, and no loss accrue to Government. He goes on to say:—" *Rissaldars*, and other native officers, work for only two or three months in the year, and sit idle for the remainder; if these could give work for only half-a-day to Government, it would be a gain; and to those so employed, it would be both meritorious and profitable, as their pay would be increased by it. "Military officers are, generally speaking, wanting in talent, because there is no school for them, neither are they tested by examinations; but the Government ought to look to this want, and act accordingly, for there will be found no loss in it; but on the contrary, a gain."

The *Meerut Gazette*, of the 22nd of February, and the *Benares Gazette*, of the 24th, do not contain anything that requires particular notice.

The *Oude Ukbar*, of the 25th of February, publishes news from Furrak; but it does not contain anything of importance, and has, in great part, been already published. The writer concludes by saying that he hears that the *jagheer* (estate) of Shah Newaz Khan is guarded by troops of the king of Persia.

The *Lawrence Gazette*, of the 28th of February, after extracts from other papers, writes on the authority of an agent at Bhopal, that Her Highness the Begum had been entertaining Major Meade, Major Osborn, and other officers from Saugor, Mhow, Hoshungabad, &c., &c. The entertainment is said to have cost Rs. 2,500, and a similar entertainment was to have been given in the Jehangiree Bâgh. The Editor adds, that this is without doubt "an act of generous ambition on the part of the Begum: and why should it not be so, from so merciful and generous a person as the Begum, with whom God and the king is pleased?"

The meeting at Delhi, to hear the Rev. Norman Macleod's address, is referred to. The writer says that many English ladies and gentlemen were present, and that Dr. Macleod read a speech to this effect: "How does the spirit find comfort?" exhorting us to think not of ourselves alone, but to look to the rights of our neighbours; further, to forget those things the ignorant people did, as they knew not what they were doing, &c., &c. After this, Dr. Watson spoke a few words to "the *Ungrez*, and the assembly with loud voices testified their approval, and the meeting broke up."

The *Moofeed-ool Anam*, of the 22nd of February, after extracts from other papers, mentions that the fort at Futtehghurh is to be levelled, and all the stores, &c., removed to Allahabad; that station being more handy for the receipt of stores from England. This change will, it is said, take place in 1869-70. The writer goes on to say:—"The Collector has found a clue to some treasure, said to lie buried in the Sheeshum Bâgh; workmen are engaged in searching for it, and the Brigadier and Brigade Major go and look on, but hitherto nothing has been found."

The *Kaleid Ummed*, of the 29th of February, notices that the king of Mandalay displays great interest concerning the

advance of the Russians, and is continually asking how far they have progressed. The writer says, that there "is no doubt that the king's agents in Calcutta send all sorts of news to him; but that the Burmese, like Asiatics, cannot understand the prudence and tact of the British Government."

Under the heading "Capture of a Rebel," the following appears:—"A rebel of 1857, who was with the troops, fled from his country, (Saugor,) when the rebels were being hunted down. After this, he was guilty of another crime, as he returned to his country, and claimed the property of his relatives; which when they refused to give it, resulted in a disturbance, during which he killed two persons, and went his way. The *Sahib* Inspector of Police was on the look-out for him, and soon captured him at Baroda, in the disguise of a beggar, with a peacock's feather in his cap. The *Sahib* wisely took him prisoner, and took him to Saugor, where enquiry is being made."

The *Julwatoor*, of the 29th of February, publishes the following:—"The Russian General asked the *Shah* (king) of Bokhara why he sent his agent to the English Government in Hindoostan, and sought aid of the British. The king replied, to the effect that when a king is in difficulties, he seeks aid from each and every one. Hearing this, the General replied, "understand this fully; in whatever the Russians are engaged, the English will never interfere."

The *Punjabee Ukbar*, of the 2nd of March, notices the Durbar held by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab at Bhawulpore, on the 15th of February. The writer says, that "it was at first stated that for this Durbar all the principal inhabitants, and the European community of Mooltan and Dera Ghazee Khan, were to have been present, and it so happened that all the *Reahees* of Bhawulpore and Ahmedpore were there; nearly 1000 troops and camp-followers were with the Lieutenant-Governor, and about the same number of men with the Chief Commissioner of Mooltan; the camp of the Nawab was

much larger ;" &c., &c. Pundit Munphool, Meer Moonshee of the Lieutenant-Governor, made arrangements for the Durbar according to custom. In the Nawab's *khillut*, there was an English carriage," &c., &c. ; the writer concludes by stating that the Lieutenant-Governor presented Rs. 100 to be distributed among the people connected with the school, which His Honor visited, &c., &c.

It is said to be the intention of Sir Jung Bahadoor, of Nepaul, to attack Thibet, and that he has made great preparations in Nepaul for this purpose. Some troops have already marched for the scene of action, clearing the road as they go. The writer says :—" What wonder, if when the Nepaul people have laid their hands on Thibet, they conquer a portion of China also? for they appear much displeased with the Chinese, and they, the Chinese, are involved in such difficulty that they have no spare time to look after other matters. If the Chief of Nepaul takes Thibet and a portion of China, Nepaul will gain much power by the move. The roads from Bhotan and Kamsan are close to Thibet.'

The *Adebe Hind*, of the 28th of February, does not contain anything that requires particular notice.

The *Zea-ool Ukbar*, of the 1st of March, mentions on the authority of a friend, that Extra Assistant Commissioner, Moon-shee Mitthun Lall, has made a report concerning the construction of a canal on a very economical scale, which the Deputy Commissioner will get sanctioned. The Editor adds, that "this will certainly be sanctioned, and the canal in this District will be in remembrance of the Deputy *Sahib*, as there is always a great scarcity of water there, and the establishment of the canal will conduce to the ease and comfort of all."

The *Dholpore Gazette*, of January, does not contain anything requiring particular notice.

The following vernacular newspapers have been examined in this Report, viz. :—

No.	NAME OF PAPER.	WHERE PUBLISHED.	DATE.		WHEN RECEIVED.	
			1868.		1868.	
1	<i>Nusseem Jounpore,</i>	... Jounpore, ...	Feby.	18th	Feby.	24th
2	<i>Nujm-ool Ukbar,</i>	... Meerut, ...	"	19th	"	24th
3	<i>Moofeed-ool Anam,</i>	... Futtehghurh, ...	"	20th	"	24th
4	<i>Adebe Hind,</i>	... Dehli, ...	"	21st	"	24th
5	<i>Koh-i-Noor,</i>	... Lahore, ...	"	22nd	"	25th
6	<i>Naiya Rajistan,</i>	... Jeypore, ...	"	14th	"	26th
7	<i>Punjabee Ukbar,</i>	... Lahore, ...	"	21st	"	26th
8	<i>Kaleid Ummed,</i>	... Ditto, ...	"	22nd	"	26th
9	<i>Rahnoomai Punjab,</i>	... Sealkote, ...	"	21st	"	27th
10	<i>Rohilcund Ukbar,</i>	... Moradabad, ...	"	22nd	"	27th
11	<i>Khair-khwah Punjab,</i>	... Goojranwalla, ...	"	24th	"	27th
12	<i>Mujmool Bharain,</i>	... Loodiana, ...	"	20th	"	27th
13	<i>Naiya Rajistan,</i>	... Jeypore, ...	"	21st	"	28th
14	<i>Sholatoor,</i>	... Cawnpore, ...	"	25th	"	27th
15	<i>Sadik-ool Ukbar,</i>	... Bhawulpore, ...	"	22nd	"	28th
16	<i>Nujm-ool Ukbar,</i>	... Meerut, ...	"	26th	"	29th
17	<i>Rafa Khaliach,</i>	... Shahjehanpore, ...	"	15th	"	29th
18	<i>Allygurh Institute,</i>	... Allygurh, ...	"	28th	"	29th
19	<i>Oordoo Delhi Gazette,</i>	... Agra, ...	"	29th	"	29th
20	<i>Malwa Ukbar,</i>	... Indore, ...	"	19th	March	1st
21	<i>Ukbar Alum,</i>	... Meerut, ...	"	20th	"	1st
22	<i>Meerut Gazette,</i>	... Ditto, ...	"	22nd	"	1st
23	<i>Benares Gazette,</i>	... Benares, ...	"	24th	"	1st
24	<i>Oude Ukbar,</i>	... Lucknow, ...	"	25th	"	1st
25	<i>Lawrence Gazette,</i>	... Meerut, ...	"	28th	"	1st
26	<i>Moofeed-ool Anam,</i>	... Futtehghurh, ...	"	22nd	"	2nd
27	<i>Kaleid Ummed,</i>	... Lahore, ...	"	29th	"	2nd
28	<i>Julwatoor,</i>	... Meerut, ...	"	29th	"	2nd
29	<i>Punjabee Ukbar,</i>	... Lahore, ...	"	29th	"	2nd
30	<i>Adebe Hind,</i>	... Dehli, ...	"	28th	"	2nd
31	<i>Zea-ool Ukbar,</i>	... Ditto, ...	March	1st	"	2nd
32	<i>Dholpore Gazette,</i>	... Dholpore, ...	Jany.		Feby.	29th

Three Nagree papers.

(True translation.)

GEORGE WAGENTREIBER,

Government Translator of Selections from Vernacular

Newspapers, Upper India.

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